Carangas-
Chipaya

/160 cont./

233 Those who prefer to reside in the village go to them[1] at more or less close intervals to take a look at their sheep and pigs or to make their [89?] cheeses. The watch over the flocks is usually entrusted to the children from the age of seven or eight. Their parents shift on them [84?] the most engrossing work and from this obtain more leisure — from whence comes the ardent desire which all show to have numerous progeny.

● [422] [831] Livestock is individual property. Each Indian has about 20 sheep (uša), an indefinite number of pigs (kučʼi), and several llamas (xwala). Each family recognizes its animals by a special mark cut in the ear.

[616] Each Indian has the right to let his flocks graze freely on /161/ the pastures belonging to his saya (moiety). No markers mark the boundary, but the Indians know it perfectly and every animal which crosses it is instantaneously slaughtered and eaten by the members of the other saya. In such a case no claim is allowed.

231 233 The shepherds have dogs /paku/, middling in size, with rather long hair and sharp teeth, to guard the flocks. These animals, which are very attached to their masters, can be formidable. I have seen one pursue a llama and kill it in the wink of an eye without its astounded owner having time to intervene.

236 233 [412] Sheep shearing (čipla) takes place at the same time for the whole tribe. The Indians use blades cut out of some old tin can for this operation. When they have finished a festival is organized and all return to the village, dancing and singing and quite tipsy.

233 262 Like all pastoral people the Čipaya are loath to consume the meat of their livestock. They consent to this sacrifice only on the occasion of a public or private festival when they may taste the meat of the animals ritually slaughtered. Only the rich can from time to time allow themselves the luxury of killing a beast of their [231] flock. Even in this case the slaughter of a sheep or pig is accompanied by a certain religious ceremony.

[1] [i.e., To their "water houses" or estancias--Analyst]